

## Amusements and Meetings Co-Night.

KOSTER &amp; BIAL'S GARDEN—Concert.

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## Business Notices.

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CHARLES GRACE, Sole Agent of the United States.

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## New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1880.

## TRIPLE SHEET.

## THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Special cable dispatches to THE TRIBUNE from London and Paris mention among other news that the dissolution of the House of Commons is at an end in the British Parliament; that Matthew Arnold has written an important article on copyright; that Thomas Hughes has withdrawn as a candidate for Salisbury; and the Hartmann case excites great interest in Paris. Baron Rodowicz is to succeed Prince Hohenlohe as German Ambassador at Paris. Jules Simon has spoken against the Ferry bill. Plans for the partition of Afghanistan are announced. It is proposed to increase the silver coinage in Germany.

DOMESTIC.—A bill has been reported in Congress to allow payment of certain rebel claims. Mr. Trowbridge has been confirmed Indian Commissioner. A bill to make partial citizens of Indians has been agreed to by a Senate Committee. The broad loom weavers at North Adams, Mass., are disposed to strike for higher wages. In San Francisco, Gaunon, a noted agitator, has been arrested. Judge Charles D. Coffin, of Ohio, is dead.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.—Court de Sessions was entertained at the Lotos Club. The street-cleaning investigation was continued yesterday. The Women's Cooperative Association held a meeting. Newark has lost an important law suit. Extracts from Miss Sanborn's last lecture are given. Indictments were found against officers of Elizabeth, N.J.: Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (412½ grains), 87.23 cents. Stocks active but irregular, and closing generally lower and weaker.

THE WEATHER.—Tribune local observations indicate cloudy weather, with occasional light rains, followed late in the day by clearing and colder weather. Thermometer yesterday: Highest, 53° lowest, 43°; average, 49½°.

Miss Kate Sanborn's lecture on "Dora d'Istria" is a sketch of a marvel of woman-kind, which our readers will find extremely interesting.

The Winter which will be brought to a close to-day has been unexampled on each side of the Atlantic. Throughout Europe the cold has been intense and the inclement weather protracted, while the Western Continent has enjoyed the easiest and mildest Winter known for several generations.

Thurloe Weed's autobiography, which he intimates will be given to the public one of these days, will be one of the most interesting volumes of reminiscence with which Americans have been favored. We hope, however, that the literary labors upon which the veteran editor has entered will not interfere with those habits of correspondence on current themes by which our readers have profited during recent years.

Our Paris correspondent telegraphs that Hartmann, the alleged nihilist arrested in Paris, has made no confession, and that the report current in London that Prince Orloff has threatened to leave the Capital if the extradition of the prisoner be refused by the French Government is a canard. The recall of the German Minister has been distorted, with as little reason, into a menace of war. Boulevard gossips and professional newsmongers in Berlin and Vienna may chatter as they will, but there is no probability of an immediate outbreak of war in any quarter of the Continent.

Mr. Gladstone's contemptuous reference to the obstruction tactics of the Home Rulers is tempered with a confession of "the abundant conduct of England toward Ireland for many generations." He disclaims, however, any friendship for so factious a body of political demagogues, and contends that the unity of the Empire and the authority of Parliament must be maintained independently of every other consideration. This speech is characterized by the same good sense and political tact which, as Mr. Smalley explains in his dispatches, have enabled the Liberal leader in the Commons to foil the clever manoeuvres of the Tories, and to prevent a dissolution of Parliament on the pretext of obstruction. The Opposition cannot afford to be misconstructed by the constituencies and misrepresented by their opponents on the eve of a general election.

In a letter printed on another page, Mr. Herbert H. Smith describes the frightful

famine in Brazil, which has involved rich and poor alike, and makes an urgent appeal for the relief of the tens of thousands who are literally starving. Only faint rumors of this gigantic misery had hitherto reached this country, and the plain facts will strike our readers as a new horror. Mr. Smith has made a personal inspection of the famine district, and since his return has been in correspondence with men in authority there. He states that since the famine began, nearly three years ago, 200,000 persons have starved to death, and 300,000 have died of pestilence. The Brazilian Government made a very large appropriation for the relief of its subjects, but its treasury is nearly exhausted, and the people are looking forward with despair to a fourth season of drouth, which now appears almost certain. Brazil seems further off than Ireland, and her sufferings may not take so deep a hold upon our sympathies; but we are sure that America will not fail to heed this cry of distress from a sister continent. Messrs. Scribner & Co. evince great interest in Brazil in sending thither, in behalf of their Magazine, the gentleman whose letter we print this morning. Will they not agree to receive and forward contributions for the relief of that afflicted country?

Competitions which do not lead to any practical result are not to be commended. The model school-house prizes have been awarded by a committee which confesses that none of the plans submitted by the architects fulfill the requirements of a sanitary school building. The members who unite in making the awards for plans which they cannot recommend for adoption in this city assert that the conditions imposed by the competition rendered a satisfactory solution of the problem utterly impossible. Doubtless the well-meaning gentlemen who offered the prizes and organized the competition will affirm that they wished to demonstrate that a model school building could not be constructed under the conditions proposed. They offered an explanation of similar purport, when the committee on the tenement-house awards decided that a model home for working people could not be built on an ordinary city lot. This, they declared, was the very point which they had been anxious to prove. The young architects who send their plans and drawings to such competitions will not be pleased with so indirect a method of procedure.

The conditions of peace in Afghanistan, which are defined in a dispatch from Lahore, indicate that England is determined to keep what she can and give away the rest to her Eastern allies. The Cabul and Candahar districts are to be converted into dependencies of the British Crown and garrisoned by native levies under English officers, while Herat and Seistan are to be handed over to Persia, and other portions of Afghan territory are to be annexed to Khelat and Cashmere. The Indian Government, moreover, is inclined to transform Merv, which is the objective point of the Russian advance in Central Asia, into a state under an Anglo-Persian guarantee. The last proposition is simply preposterous. Even the elastic imagination of the giddiest Jingo in London would recoil from such a vagary as an Anglo-Persian protectorate of Merv. The other terms of peace are less unreasonable. The moral obliquity of the general policy of partition requires no demonstration. But this is not the only Russian method which has been adopted in England's Poland. Prisoners of war have been condemned to death by the invading army, and the halter and the lash have been constantly in use as instruments of intimidation. Our special cable dispatches announce that Frederic Harrison declines to accept the plea which General Roberts has offered in his own defence, but reiterates the terrible charges which have shocked the moral sensibilities of every Englishman with a well-regulated conscience. This is doubtless a forcible arraignment of unjustifiable and wicked warfare as John Morley's "Story of the Zulu War," compiled from the blue books.

## BRANDED.

The Democratic Senators in Washington have now recorded themselves frankly in favor of repealing the statute which disqualifies all persons who belonged to the military, naval, or civil service of the Confederacy from appointment in the United States Army. The ordinary way to a commission in the Army lies through West Point, and as nobody who is young enough to enter that school can be old enough to have served in the rebellion, there is now no obstacle to the admission of Southern cadets, on precisely the same terms as others. But this does not satisfy the Democratic party. They will not be content until all the barriers have been removed to the reappointment of the officers who deserted their flag in 1861, fought against it as long as they could, and now find themselves out of employment in consequence of the failure of their treason. Mr. Thurman complains that the disqualification of these persons fixes a "brand" upon them, and he thinks it is a manifestation of "hatred" to insist upon leaving it there.

We are well content that the case should be submitted to the people upon just this statement of the facts. There is no animosity whatever in the North against the ex-Confederate soldiers. On the contrary, they are regarded with a kindness which is apt to be somewhat effusive. But with all our good will, and even respect, for these gentlemen personally, we cannot reappoint them to commands in our Army without a gross wrong to the loyal soldiers who have a prior claim, and still greater wrong to the Nation which has once already been brought to the brink of destruction by their delinquency at a critical moment. There cannot be during this generation a vacant place in the United States Army to which some loyal veteran will have earned a right by faithful service. There are thousands of good men who sacrificed fair prospects to enter the Union Army, and have never recovered the ground they lost in business while they were fighting for their country. Whenever there are commissions to give away, these are the first persons to be considered. The appointments that can justly be made from civil life are in any case but few, for promotion in our service is slow, and the faithful officers who have grown gray waiting for a vacancy are entitled to the advance when the chance comes. When we do step outside the service for a candidate, let him be one who has fought for the Union, not against it.

But apart from all personal considerations, it would be criminal to forget that in 1861, when the Nation wanted the services of these gentlemen whom it is now proposed to intrust with the National defence, they turned their swords against it. Admitting all that is urged in their behalf—the sense of obligation to their States, the pressure of public opinion, etc., etc.—the fact remains that they entertained a view of their duty quite inconsistent

with the fidelity of a soldier to his flag, and there is no reason for supposing that under similar circumstances they would not follow the same course again. The South assures us, indeed, that the experiment of secession will not be repeated; but the doctrine of State sovereignty, in which secession began, survives in all its original strength, and the old Confederates hold the same principles to-day upon which Twigg justified his treachery and Lee his desertion. There are many at the South who confess that secession was a mistake and slavery a curse, but you will not find a Confederate soldier in all the land who does not honor the Lost Cause, and believe that he did his duty in fighting for it.

Mr. Thurman is right in saying that the Northern people wish "to bury the hatred of the war." But they do not wish to forget the lessons of the war or to undo all that the war accomplished. They cherish no animosity toward the men who, from a mistaken idea of State allegiance, turned against them in the hour of their need; but if they should now select these very men, "branded" as they are by their own principles, to command the Federal armies, they would deserve to be the laughing-stock of the universe.

## BOTTOM FACTS IN THE INDIAN MATTER.

So many statements and counter-statements about the Indians fill the papers just now that the average reader is likely to thrust aside the whole matter in disgust. He would like to know the truth and deal justly. But what is truth? How is he to be just? As he represents the people, with whom the ultimate settlement of this question rests, it may help him to a conclusion if we try to reach, without regard to the prejudices of either party.

First—As to the Ponca claim, now foremost in public notice. The Poncas and their friends claim, and the Government never has denied, that their title to the land and houses from which they were banished is absolute. That is enough. That should settle the matter. The men should have their property without regard to the color of their skins. Bishop Hare's testimony unfortunately bewildered the judgment of careless readers on this point. The Bishop stated that the Poncas were poor (from the white man's point of view); that part of the tribe appeared willing to go, and that he, with Inspector Kimball, thought that when the Government had once ordered the removal of the bad effect on other tribes, and hence he gave his sanction to it and helped to carry it out. It seems strange that he should have approved from motives of policy of the consummation of an act of injustice and tyranny. But even a faithful missionary such as Dr. Hare has been liable to errors of judgment. The fault is not in the Bishop or the Inspector, but in the law which places it in the power of any two men, were they the most honest and golly on earth, to eject, at their will, seven hundred men, women and children from the farms they owned and the houses they had built, and banish them from their life. What does it matter that the Bishop "thought their houses poor," or that Inspector Kimball says that they ought to have lived in their new home (though, as it turned out, they persisted in dying, probably from sheer stubbornness). These considerations do not touch the main matter at all. It is that, in this year of 1880, in this free Republic, these 250,000 men are as much the slaves and chattels of the Government as ever field-hand in Georgia was of his master; that their property, their persons and their lives are absolutely in the power of the Commissioner, or, as in this case, of any Inspector or Bishop to whom he may relegate authority. We urge this fact on our readers until it is hackneyed. This is the subject with which they have to deal; not the question of Inspector Kimball's honesty, or Bishop Hare's judgment. So long as the Indians remain without the protection of the law, we give the lie to our claim to be a Republic as much as we did when we permitted slavery. So far as they are concerned, our Government is as autocratic to-day as that of Russia or Persia.

Secondly—Concerning the Utes and other semi-civilized tribes. On one side we are told they are "red imps," drunkards, murderers of decent white men and ravagers of women. We are pointed to the Meeker outrages, and it is urged that the whole tribe shall be sacrificed for the crimes of a dozen men. On the other side, missionaries who labor among them make sworn testimony that "in four years" they have not seen a drunken Indian; that they are struggling to become civilized, to farm, to build houses, to educate their children. We are pointed to massacres of these people by the Army at command of the Government, in which men, women and little children who had surrendered on promise of protection lay in bloody, butchered heaps. It does not seem to us essential that the truth of these outrages on either side should be hotly discussed any longer. The essential fact is that the land belongs to the Indians, or they have been told that it belongs to them by solemn pledges and treaties from the Government; that when white men trespass on this land, they are being persons in the eye of the law) cannot bring civil suits against them. The only way we have left to an Indian to redress any wrong is by murder. When the courts are open to him, when he is protected by the law and can be punished by it, there will be an end of Meeker outrages and Cheyenne massacres. The first step toward this end is an honest adjustment of the Ute difficulty now before Congress. Let Secretary Schurz put a stop to the Colorado swindle now going on; let us give this people their land in fee simple, or sufficient land for all their needs, making it inalienable for a generation. Let them have the chance they crave of education in books, in the trades and farming; recognize them in law, and then, if they deserve it, put them in jail and hang them. Once again in our history let us, as a people, have the moral courage to look below the color of the skin and be just.

Thirdly—The strongest argument against treating the Indians as other citizens of the United States is, that some of them are opposed to it. A few words will make this matter plain: In every tribe there are two parties—the Chief's and the Young Men's party. The chiefs naturally wish to preserve the tribal relations which insure their own power, and they are backed invariably by the agent, trader and other white hangers-on, through whose hands the enormous sums paid by the people for the support of the Indians must pass. Their occupation is gone the day that the Indian becomes civilized, or is recognized as "a person." On this side, also, are the whole Indian Ring, from the highest officials at Washington to the smallest contractor in Arizona. It is to their interest that these "wards" should remain helpless and ignorant, and be dealt with by agents, treaties and the tomfoolery of the "Great Father," and an occasional massacre like that of the Cheyennes, instead of through the ordinary methods—busi-

ness, schools, the law. When Cowley's sheep were made able to come into court, to plead their own cause, the shepherd was left hungry and moneyless, but the sheep were saved. This hint will explain in large measure the vehement protests published lately in the name of mythical Cherokees and others against the recognition of Indians as human beings in the eye of the law. The Young Men's party embraces the civilized, intelligent portions of each tribe, who desire that their race shall have, at least, the same chance for freedom and civilization that we have granted to the negro. It includes many of the chiefs, who are willing to sacrifice personal power for the advancement of their people. The Omahas lately deposed all of their chiefs, that they might be no opposition to this forward movement.

There is no doubt of the ultimate success of this movement. The justice and religious sense of the people is fully awakened in favor of it. When it is accomplished, let us remember that we shall have done no more than England has done in Canada from the beginning, and that we will have dislodged the vast, greedy swarm who now live on the Indian appropriations. Their opposition is powerful, tricky, and well managed. But that is to be expected.

## A SIGNIFICANT FAILURE.

A cable dispatch from Paris announced the other day that dissatisfaction with the Patti performances at the Gaitee was so intense and so general that there was doubt whether it would be possible to finish the engagement. Not that there was any disappointment with the prima donna. She is now in the full bloom and perfection of her extraordinary powers. Her voice has reached its last development; her art has received its final polish; and time has not yet impaired the sweetness and purity of her tones or the charm of her features. She is to-day the greatest singer of our time, and one of the most beautiful women on the operatic stage. But when she sang the other night in one of her most winning parts—"Rosina in the Barber"—Paris listened with marked displeasure, and the curtain fell amid an embarrassing silence. The complaint was with the incompetent supporting artists, the shabby mis-en-scène, and the general looseness of the performance.

The failure is instructive, because Patti enjoys an enormous popularity in Paris, and Parisian audiences, moreover, are much less exacting than they are commonly supposed to be. They are very tolerant of mediocrity; but they demand a certain regard for dramatic proprieties, a certain preparation of the stage, a just balance of parts and respectful treatment of the work in hand. Mme. Patti's manager seems to have trespassed too far upon their good nature and to have offered a series of slipshod and reckless performances such as used to be so frequent in the United States. We may hail it as a good omen that even with Patti as the star this abuse calls forth so emphatic a rebuke in a city which thought itself incomparable during Patti's absence. The lesson ought to prove useful all over the world.

In America there has been for several years past a steady development of popular taste and appreciation in musical matters, and a corresponding change in the character of operatic enterprises. If the old school of managers, who made and lost money here half a generation ago, should come back now they would find themselves woefully ignorant of the tastes of American audiences. We speak with some hesitation of the character of the performances given here in the days of Boston, Stebbins, Salvi, and Radial. The rank of the principals is well enough known, and many of us who are not yet old have a distinct recollection of them; but memory if not to be trusted for the ensembles, and what doubtless seemed good to us in 1850 may have been very poor and ragged indeed. Things certainly had been in a bad way for a long time when Mr. Max Strakosch in 1873 introduced here the best Italian company in the best prepared performances that the younger generation of New-Yorkers had ever seen. He brought not only a troupe of singers complete in every department—Nilsson, Cary, Campanini, Canon, Mauro, Del Puente, Nannetti—but, in the person of Signor Muzio, an accomplished and intelligent conductor, who knew how to make use of these ample forces with the best effect. That season, brilliant as it appeared to be, is understood to have involved the manager in heavy losses, and when he attempted the next year to give a series of equally well-balanced performances with a cheaper but still excellent company the disappointed and unreasonable public deserted him, and since that time Mr. Strakosch has devoted himself to less ambitious enterprises.

Shabby opera, however, never succeeded in New-York after the Nilsson season, and it cannot be doubted that the favor with which Mr. Mapleson was received last year was largely owing to the care, good taste and musical feeling with which the works on the programme were prepared by Sig. Arditi. Hackneyed and common-place operas took a new lease of life when they were sung by a good quartet and led by a good director. Mr. Mapleson's chequered experience has nevertheless demonstrated some peculiar difficulties which attend the management of opera in the United States, and which must always make the undertaking, while the present system lasts, an extremely perilous experiment. The American tour is a hard one, and artists demand much higher salaries for it than they can earn in Europe. Hence the troupes are necessarily small, and there is little money to spare for the mounting of new or elaborate works. The repertory being soon exhausted, the New-York season will not run through the Winter, and at the worst season of the year the company starts on its travels like an itinerant circus. In most cases it comes back demoralized. Spirits are exhausted, throats are inflamed, there have been no rehearsals for months, the stage-manager has fallen into the habit of thinking that "anything will do," and too many of the artists have learned to shout for the gallery. When the prima-donna goes home after a Winter of Caravan Opera they generally say in Europe that the Americans have made her sensational and vulgar.

We are not likely to have a wholly satisfactory season in New-York until we can make opera a permanent entertainment of the Winter. It is impossible for the manager to prepare anything properly unless he can keep still. The singers must rest; the decorators must hold possession of the theatre; the conductor must have steady control of his orchestra. It would perhaps not be necessary to pay artists the same high price for a long season in the metropolis that they exact for a fatiguing tour of the provinces; but, on the other hand, a continuous series of representations in New-York, from November to April, would require an extensive repertory and a large company. We believe that the difficulty

could be solved by the combination of Italian and German operas, given on alternate nights, with different principals, of course, but with the same orchestra, and perhaps the same chorus. German opera could thus be represented in a much more satisfactory manner than it has been heretofore in New-York, and it would attract to the Academy of Music thousands of people who now rarely enter its doors; while the Italian branch of the enterprise would profit enormously by stability and repose.

A brisker season than ever is anticipated this year by people interested in sea-side resorts and in the transportation lines leading to them, and active preparations are already on foot to accommodate the expected throngs of pleasure-seekers. By the time the Summer comes New-York will have, at Rockaway Beach, a third great popular resort, rivaling Coney Island and Long Branch. The new railway from Hunter's Point to the Beach will be completed in May, and the hotel will be opened in June. It is the intention of the managers of this new enterprise to attract cottagers as well as excursionists, and thus make Rockaway resemble the Branch more than Coney Island. Boston possesses in Nantucket Beach an admirable watering-place, as convenient as Coney Island is to New-York and as long unappreciated as was that now famous resort. A scheme is on foot to build a gigantic hotel at Nantucket and open a railway to the city—the project being a close imitation of the Manhattan and Brighton Beach enterprises. Philadelphia is a long way from the sea, but her people support two of the most frequented watering-places on the coast, and are constantly increasing their facilities for getting to them with speed and comfort. Two railroads already connect Philadelphia with Atlantic City, and a third is to be built this season. A second line to Cape May is also contemplated. The tide of travel to the seashore steadily increased during the period of hard times and will naturally continue to grow now that business is getting upon a more prosperous footing. It has already reached proportions far surpassing anything of the sort known in England or France. Whether it is to be a permanent feature of our social life or only a kind of transient mania is a question which need not be discussed now. It is enough to know that it will in all probability continue long enough to make the large investments in coast resort property amply profitable.

The reopening of the City Hall branch of the elevated railway will be appreciated by business men whose daily aocations centre around the Post Office, the Courts and the newspaper offices, and who have found the walk through the narrow, dirty streets leading to the Franklin Square Station a very disagreeable feature of the journey to and from their uptown homes. A good deal of travel will also be drawn from the west side of Broadway to the Third-ave. line by the convenience of the new station. The elevated railway managers, like men in other branches of business, are constantly learning by experience. For instance, in the rebuilding of the old Greenwich-st. and Ninth-ave. line the new stations downtown are being erected over streets leading to the ferries. The old line paid little attention to the important matter of securing the travel that comes over the North River from Jersey City and Hoboken. On the Metropolitan line the suggestion of the newspapers that the depot platforms should be widened has been adopted, and the dangerous and inconveniently placed car-platforms have been closed up. Another suggestion might well receive attention. It is that the ticket takers should stand with their boxes at the end of the gangways where passengers go in to the stations instead of by the gates where they pass out. This arrangement would relieve passengers from the bother of taking care of their tickets while in the cars and sounding their pockets for them at the end of their journey.

Landlords have begun unusually early to fix their rents for the year commencing on the 1st of May, and many tenants have already been made uncomfortable by notices of an advance on the present rates. Untown dwellings are held firmer than they have been at any time for several years, and owners seem to have come to the conclusion that the demand for them is going to be so brisk that they will command higher prices. The same idea prevails among the owners of the better class of flats and apartment houses. When tenants argue that the elevated railway have opened extensive districts on the upper part of the island which are rapidly being covered by buildings, landlords reply that more people are coming in from the suburban towns than can find room in these new districts, and that the new buildings do no more than provide for the increase in the population of the city itself. A general rise in rents will bring serious trouble to thousands of families who live upon salaries and fixed incomes which they cannot hope to increase, but the question is not one of sentiment or philanthropy, but of demand and supply. If the demand for dwellings should prove to be as great as the landlords anticipate, higher rates will inevitably follow. Perhaps the burden to people of small means will be lightened by the end of another year, by still more extensive building operations around and above Central Park, by the extension of the elevated roads above Harlem River and by the opening of an elevated line from Fulton Ferry to the far eastern suburbs of Brooklyn.

Cambleton again! This is too, too much.

During the next few weeks the Republican party is going to do some talking for itself, and the boomers will have a chance to learn several things.

The temporary Democratic elation over the mistaken notion that the calling of the National Convention at Cincinnati had killed off Tilden has passed away, and the party is once more settling down hopefully into acquiescence in the fact that he has it in his power. What was supposed to be a funeral merged into a brief tussle with the corpse, and ended in a victory for the latter. There used to be an estimable person in a New-England town who always took charge of the local funerals. He arranged the procession, and called out the mourners and relatives in the order of precedence. He was the user of large words which the same he did not understand. One of these was "promisuous," which, in spite of all he could do, would not mix up with "perisious." It was therefore, an ordinary occurrence to hear him call at the close of the funeral services, after the family and relations had been summoned: "Friends and neighbors will now lay in perisiously." That is what happened at the perisious Tilden funeral, only the corpse takes a hand.

The Hon. Francis W. Bird is a man after Tilden's own heart. He says: "In my judgment Mr. Tilden represents just what the country needs and wants as well as at least as he did in 1876." That is precisely the way it strikes Tilden: "You are looking for reform? Here it is." Mr. Bird adds that he "knows of nothing which Tilden has done since 1876 to forfeit the confidence of the reform elements of New-York and of the country." That seems to be true. There were several things done in 1876 that should be remembered. His weakness, that it turned out that Pelton was the guilty person, and the Democracy decided that Tilden was vindicated. That little million dollar transaction with the elevated railroad, which was the confidence of Cyrus W. Field, but it strengthened the confidence of the Democrats in Tilden's awful sagacity. It looks, therefore, as if Mr. Bird were right. Tilden is a man that reformers would like to have him take the field with that understanding.

The position of the gifted Hendricks has been defined in many and different ways, but they can all be summed up in an authoritative announcement that he will take a Vice-Presidential nomination, a promise of a Cabinet position or anything else, and be mighty glad of the chance.

The attention of the Democratic editor is respectfully called to some developments which are in progress in Maine. They are highly interesting to every disciple of reform.

Garcelon and Donnelly would be a Reform ticket with strength in it.

It is announced that Mr. Tilden will issue a manifesto presently defining his position. This is unnecessary. That dispatch to Cincinnati for 200 rounds and 60 parrors is of itself a very able manifesto.

Is there such a person as Beck in the Senate of the United States? There was a person of that

name there a few months ago, and the whole country vibrated with the rattle and roar of his bellicose jaw. He made Republican votes as rapidly as Weaver wishes to make money, but one day the Joint Census seated itself upon him and there was a great calm. He has been quiet so long that he must be in prison, or at least that he has been in a party greater service than ever. Can's somebody set him going?

The Tilden agent who sent that dispatch to Cincinnati from Albany, for those spacious hotel accommodations, was our old friend and Reform disciple, E. K. Angar. All sorts of speculations are made in Cincinnati concerning the objects of this unheard-of demand for rooms, and it is thought that one purpose is to furnish lodgings for a gang of Tilden claqueurs who will be packed into the saloons to whomper up for Sunday. Whatever the object is, it is pretty certain that Tilden expects to have the New-York delegation in his favor, else he would not have secured quarters for it before its election. The old gentleman seems to be healthy.

## PERSONAL.

The ex-Empress Carlotta of Mexico is said, poor woman, to be showing some signs of returning reason.

Dora d'Istria, princess and author, has written to Miss Kate Sanborn to say that she is coming to visit America next Summer.

Miss Kate Field will, it is announced, give her musical monologue at Horticultural Hall, Boston, during the second week in March. She will also give it in Bridgeport to-morrow evening.

Mr. William H. Vanderbilt has, it is reported, just sent to the Treasury \$5,500,000 in United States four per cent bonds for registry. He had previously had registered \$20,000,000 in this security.

Professor Nordenskjöld and all the members of his expedition will shortly receive commemorative medals from King Oscar II., four of them will be of gold, the rest silver. The King will likewise invite them to dinner.

Mr. Swain Gifford's picture of "Gibraltar" has been sold to Wellesley College, which has also been the possessor of Mr. Arthur Quaitley's "Class of a Stormy Day." Mr. Wyatt Eaton's "Harvesters at Rest" has been bought by Smith College.

Mr. Bartley Campbell said to a reporter of The Boston Transfer the other day: "My profits last week were \$2,900 from five different companies. My progress for the past nine years has been through a purgatorial existence. If I have reached the state of success I think I have fairly earned it, and any one who wants to get it at the same price has my sympathy."

The late M. Cremieux never lost an opportunity of telling his young friends how happy life can be made through the choice of a sympathetic wife, who stands on an intellectual level with her husband. He declared a short time before his death that the affection which he bore to his bride in her young days had made his married life appear to him, even amidst any trying sorrow, a cloudless day of domestic bliss.

President Hayes is quoted as making a merry speech to the Rev. Dr. Porter, of Charleston, who has been in Washington asking for the use of the abandoned United States Arsenal in Charleston for his school for white and colored boys. Dr. Porter had called on Mrs. Hayes, who expressed great interest in his school, and when he told her husband of it, the latter answered: "I don't know how much influence the school of the colored people has, but I assure you she has great influence with the President."

Colonel T. W. Higginson has been lecturing before the Harvard students on "The Young Man in Politics," and this is one of the bits of common-sense which he administered: "Every young man about to enter a political life should abandon the patronizing feeling—the feeling that he confers a favor on the community by participating in its affairs. Splendid careers are brought to an untimely close simply on account of a patronizing way assumed toward the people. In connection with Colonel Higginson said: "People like an independent man, and life is rich in opportunities in one way or in another."

## GENERAL NOTES.

It was stated in this column a week ago that an epidemic of paper-carrier dogs was imminent. That assertion is receiving daily confirmation. From Smithtown, Suffolk County, comes an account of a dog owned by a physician of that town, which goes every day to the depot for the paper. If any other paper than The Tribune is offered him, he at once departs in a rage, and barks so loudly that the depot-master has exclaimed his little dog and hands him The Tribune. This is not in the least incredible, for even a dog ought to be possessed of sufficient intelligence to decline other papers than The Tribune.

Two men from Maine recently made a search in a cemetery near Dwight, Ill., for a treasure-box said to have been buried there seven years ago by a Swedish adventurer. After a four hours' search the box was found buried at the foot of a certain grave, and under a hard maple tree, which had marks and figures cut deep in the bark. The box contained the will of one Edward Freese, deeds to property near Brooklyn thought to be worth about \$200,000, and some \$20,000 in money and jewelry. It is said that Freese, on his deathbed, made a statement that he had buried the box in the cemetery near Dwight, where at one time lived.

According to The Colman, of the Finland wolves have been seen about the city of Winter. In Vasa they attacked a peasant in his sleds, taking possession of it, so that the man only escaped by jumping on to his horse's back, whence he shot one of the brutes and frightened off the rest. At Kuntio a wolf entered the village in broad daylight, and alarmed the inmates of a cottage by appearing at a window and staring at them. At Nyssvadi wolves have also made some attacks on wayfarers; the last case was one in which the wolf, eight years of age was carried off before its parents' eyes, and on current was dropped, horribly mutilated and dead.

The colored men are marching on toward the West and the Southwest. A Chattanooga Journal announces that during the last four months the exodus from East Tennessee, North Carolina and North Georgia to the West has been unprecedented. It is estimated that within the past four weeks 1,000 colored emigrants have passed through Chattanooga, nearly all of whom have crossed the Mississippi at Memphis. The emigrants for the most part consist of able-bodied farmers, such as the State can ill afford to lose. When questioned about their new and unknown homes, the emigrants give the most extravagant reports of the fertility and richness of the land. They say that